1866.

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(Or Double Spring) HOOP SKIRTS

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Their Wo Derful Flexibility adds to the Operoryand Pleasure of the Wraher as will be Participathly Expensions of the Wraher as will be Crowded Receptions, Galls, Operas, &c., and they seatily a soft themselve to Arm Chairs, Church Pews, Rallsoad Cars, &c.



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TAKES LEAVE TO INFORM HIS
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SADDLES, BRIDLES. CARRIAGE& BUGGY HARNESS, and every article in his line, of as good quality as can be fou d in the country. He invites an inspec-tion of his stock. REFAIRING attended to on their notice. Street, is the place.

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Invite attention to their fine assortment of SPRING GOODS,

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English and Scotch Sultings, Spring Overcoating,

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Remember that we keep a better class of goods than many other house in the city, and make our garments in the very best and most fa biomabe maner. Therefore, we say that our goods are cheaper than those made by any other nouse East or West.

CENTS' FURNISHING GOODS In great variety.

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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. Youths, Boys and Children's Clothing, Cheap,

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KEEP CONSTANTIN ON HAND AN extensive and varied assortment of Milinery thousand all newspittons. LADIES' DRESSES CUT AND MADE

The Great Strengthening Tonic.
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION.) HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!! Resulting from any cause whatever. EI

Prostration of the system, induced by Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, of Diseases of Camp lafe. Soldiers, Citizens, Male or Female, Adult or Youth, will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miracu-lous effects.

Despevsia and diseases resulting from Disorders the Liver and Directive Organs, are cured by codand's German Bitters. This Bitters has per bruned more Cures, given botter satisfaction, has n re testimony, has more respectable people to couch for it, than any other article in the market 0

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay \$1,000 to any one who will produce a ce ti ficate problemed by us that is not genuine. Hoofiand's German Bitters will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, and Diseases of the Kid-

100 Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the algestive organs: Constitution, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Hearthurn, Di gust Dr. Fo.d., Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sought Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Futtering at the Heart, Choking of Sufficiality Sensations when in a king Post. Difficult Breaking, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking of Sufforating Sensations when in a lying Posture Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, F ver or Dull Pais in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Fras. Pain in the Side, Back, Chest Limbs & Sudden Flushess of Heat, Burning in the Flush, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

Remember, that this Bitters is not Alchoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkarda, but is the best Tonic in the World,—

From Rev W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Baptist Church. Philadelphia. I
GENTLEMEN:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of Iudigestion, accompanied by a protration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them.—I must express that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged inquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make wany a confirmed drumkard. Upon learning that yours was purely a medicinal preparation I that yours was purely a medicinal preparation I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and statifyses. I feel that I have derived great and permanent becefit from the use of a few W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 251 Shackamaxon st.

(From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia I

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my crivileze to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from General Debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the Liver. Yours trally the E. D. FENDALL. E. D. PENDALL,

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville, N. J., Baptist Churches. Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters. I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the discases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invisorate the system when debilitated and are against a discassion of the ation of health, Yours truly, WM. SMITH, 966 Hutchenson st., Philadelphia.

D Beware of Counterfeits. See that the signature of "...". M. JAUKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle. Should your nesrest druggist not have the article, do not be got off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its pace, but send to usand we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory.

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The Prescription Department Is replete in all the new Medical Discoveries of the day, and is under the immediate supervision of the unior partner.

But this House, by a majority of more than two-thirds, has solemnly decided that

For Medicinal purf ses,

RESTORATION AND THE RIGHTS OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

SPEECH

In the House of Representatives, April 28, 1866. The House, as in committee of the Whole

on the state of the Union, having under onsideration the President's annual mes-Mr. SPEAKER: Had debate been allowed on the Civil Rightsbill after it was returned

by the Senate to this House with the obections of the President, I would not have roubled the House with any remarks or his occasion; but the principles involved in that bill and of other kindred measures which have been introduced into the present Congress, are of such an extraordinary character as may well challenge the pro-found attention and close examination of Congress and of the country. Their consideration demands an inquiry into the nature and powers of the Federal Governnent, and I propose very briefly to examne some of the questions which seem to me appropriate to this discussion.

Our system of government, Federal and State, is a complex one, and the boundaries which separate and fix the powers of each, engaged the most anxious and thoughtful consideration of the great men who framed the Constitution of the United States. No puestion was presented and discussed in he Convention of so much interest and mportance as this. It was upon this great question that the Convention was principally divided; and if any one thing was settled in that convention, and by the Conrentions of the several States, which afterwards ratified the Constitution, it was, that the Federal Government was to be one of imited and delegated powers, which were clearly defined in the instrument, and that it could exercise no powers not thus expressly granted, except such as were nec-

essary to carry out express grants.

The powers conferred upon Congress, high and important as they are, are comparatively few in number, and are defined in section eight, article one of the Constitution. I know that some gentlemen claim that a great deal may be done under the last clause of the section to which I have referred, which provides that Congress shall have

"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing sowers, and all other powers vested by this Consti-ution in the Government of the United States, or n any department or efficer thereof."

But, sir, this clause confers no new or additional power upon Congress. It simply authorizes Congress to "make all laws when debilitated and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restored. ed in the Constitution. Mr. Madison in the Virginia Convention,

speaking of this clause, said :

"With respect to the supposed operation of what is den minated the sweeping clause, the genti-man was mistaken; for it only extended to all enumerated powers. Should Congress attempt to extend it to any power not enumerated it would not be warranted y the clause. Justice Story, in his Commentaries, speaking on the same subject, says:

"The plain import of this clause is, that Congress shall have all incidental and instrumental powers necessary and proper to carry into execution a lexpress powers. It neither enlarges any power specifically granted nor is if a grunt of any new power to Congress." In the case of McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland, Chief Justice Marshall, deliver-

ing the opinion of the Court, announces the same doctrine. He says: "This G vernment is acknowledged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exer ise only the powers granted to it, would seem too apparent to have required to be enforced by all those arguments which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge."

The Constitution was formed by a people who had been in the possession and enjoyment of State governments of long standing. These States had entered into a Government under Articles of Confederation, which, after the pressure of the war of independence had been removed, proved inadequate for the purposes of a General Government; and the States, sovereign and ndependent as they were, having all the machinery and attributes of governments in themselves, so far as the same had not by the Articles of Confederation been "expressly delegated to the United States,' undertook to form a more perfect Union; and to that end sent delegates to a Convention; and the result of their labors, the Constitution which they framed, was submitted, not to the people of the United States, for ratification, but was submitted to the several States, to be ratified by the people of each State acting through their own Conventions, and was to be binding only on such of the States as should thus ratity, thus making it a Federal Government. The extent and character of the powers conferred upon the Government thus formed, were delegated powers, defined and limited, and all power not grant-ed was from the very nature of the grant reserved to the granting power, namely, to

the States and the people Now, was any power delegated by this Constitut on to Congress to regulte the internal affairs of the States, or control con-tracts, prescribe who should be witnesses or parties in suits, who should inherit, purchase, lease, sell. hold, and convey real and personal property in the several States? None whatever, except that it is prohibited to the States to pass laws impairing the ob-ligation of contracts. Justice Story, speak-ing of this Government, says:

"They have made it a limited Government. They have defined its authority. They have restrain d it to the exe case of certain powers, and reserved all others to the States or to the prople."

Mr. Madison, in the Federalist, says: "The powers delegated by the proposed Constitu-tion to the Federal Government, are few and defined. Those which are oremain with the State Govern-ments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, inrgoliation, and foreign commerce, with which last the power of taxation will for the most part be donnected. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the object which is the odinary course of affairs concern the lives, liberties, and proporties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State."

It must be evident from this that Mr. Madison, who is justly regarded as the father of the Constitution, never dreamed that such a power as is assumed in the Civil Rights act, would ever be claimed or exer-

elsed by Congress. But again, Mr. Marshall, afterward Chief Justice, speaking of the Constitution, (3 Elliot's Debates, 553.) asks:

Elliot's Decoates, 303.7 assas.

"Has the Government of the United States power to make laws on every subject? Does he understand it so? Can they make laws concerning the mode of framefor ing property, or contracts, or claims between citizens of the same blate? Can they go beyond the delegated powers? If they were to make a law not warranted by any of the powers commerciated, it would be considered by the judges as an infringement of the Constitution which they are to guard.

Mr. Madison, in the twenty-ninth num-

ter of the then proposed Constitution, and to prove that it created a Federal, and not a Vational Government, says: "The idea of a national Government involves in

it not only an authority over the individual citizens, but an indefinite supremary over all persons and things, so far as they are objects of lawful govern-"Among a people convolidated into one nation,

"Among a people convolidated into one nation, this supremacy is completely vested in the national Legislature. Among communities united for particular purposes, it is vested partly in the general and partly in the municipal Legislatures. In the former case, all local authorities are subordinare to the supreme, and may be controlled, directed, or abolished by it at breasure. In the latter the local or municipal authorities form distinct and fide-peoplem partions of the supremacy, no more subject within their respective spheres to the general authority than the general authority is subject to them within its the general authority is subject to them within its

In the relation, then, the proposed Government cannot be deemed a national one, ince its jurisdic-tion extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the everal Saics residency and inviola-ble sovereignty over other objects."

And still further, i dicussing the same nestion, speaking of the adoption of the Constitution, Mr. Madison says: oustitution, Mr. Madison says:

"Were the pe ple regarded in this transaction as rowing one, the will of the majority of the whole one of the United States would bind the mirrity the same manner as the majority releast State mast bind the minority; and the will of the majority guts be determined by a comparison of the individal votes, or by considering the will of the majority of the States, as evidence of the majority of the people of the United States. Neither of these rune has seen adouted. Each State in ratifying the londer of the majority of the same of all others, and only to be bound by its own

voluntary act. In this relation, then, the new Con-stitution will, if establi-ned, be a Federal, and not a National Constitution." But each of the States in ratifying the Constitution gave expression to the strong and unmistakable sentiment of the people, that the Government formed thereby should be one of limited and delegated powers

tution is considered as a sovereign bo f. indepen-dent of all others, and only to be bound by its own

The State of Massachusetts, in her Convention of delegates, made the following formal declaration :

"And as it is the opinion of this Convention that certain amendments and alterations in he said Con-stitution would remove the fears and quiet the apprehensions of many of the good people of the Com-monweaith, and more effectually guard against an unduc administration of the Ganeral thoranneut, the Convention do therefore recommend that the fol-

New Hampshire, Virginia, North and South Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, all evinced the same anxiety to have it distinctly understood, that the General Government could exercise no power not delegated, and that all powers not ao delegated were reserved; and so strong and universal was this sentiment, that it soon found itself embedied in that amendment to the Constitution which de

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the peo-Again, Mr. Madison, in speaking on the

subject of express powers, lays down this "Whenever, therefore, a question arises con-"Whenever, therefore, a question arises converning the constitutionality of a particular power, the
first question is, whether the power be expressed in
the Constitution. If it be, the question is decided,
if it be not expressed, the next inquiry must be
whether it is properly an incident to an express power, and semesary to its execution. If it be, it may
be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it."

Tour

not exercise the constitution as laid on this ground, that all powers not designed to the United States by the Constitution, nor promibited by it to the States, as reserved to the States or the Prople. Totake a sin lestep beyond the boundary thus specially design of a boundless field of power, is to take possession of a boundless field of power, not not not a wavefulles of any definition." to langer susceptible of any definition.

It is unnecessary that I should multiply authorities on this point. Neither is there in this plain and unde-

niable doctrine as to the powers of the Feder I Government, any warrant what-ever for the heresies of secession and nullification; heresies which I have always opposed. The Federal Government is su-preme in all its constitutional powers; so are the States supreme in the same way; and there is not necessarily to be any conflict. There cannot, it is true, be two supremes over the same subject-matter, but the Fed-eral Government, and the States, are each supreme in their respective constitutional

But, sir, the danger to-day is not in se cession, or any threatened or apprehended encroachment by the States, on the just and constitutional powers of the General Government. It meets us in the other direc-tion-in the strong and w II-organiz d attempt to destroy the just and constitutional rights of the States, and establish on their ruins a great and power ul centralized sys-

As a part of this attempted revolution. bloodless, it is true, but nevertheless a revolution of the most dangerous character, we have schemes and propositions pressed upon Congress which should arouse the tears of every true patriot, and stimulate him to the most determined exertious, to preserve our admirable system of govern-ment. Not only have eleven of the States of this Union during this session of Con-gress, in the very face of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, been denied all representation, but members duly elected to both branches of Congress, have been ousted from their seats, by the action of a dominering majority, and in some cases others admitted, who no intelligent man will pretend, represent the views of the majorities in their districts.

But, sir, this majority, not content with they are to be paid by the United States the thus depriving nearly one-third of the sum of five dollars for each arrest they may States of this Union of representation, have seized upon this opportunity to force ed reasonable by the Commissione, for adthrough, and to continue to press upon this Congress, measures which no one could expect would be adopted by the represent-

atives of the people of all the States, it their voice could be heard in these Halls. The legislation contained in the Civil Rights act being, in my judgment, so palpably in violation of the Constitution, I would be false to myself and my convictions of duty, if I did not most earnestly protest against it. The first section pro-

"That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared citizens of the United States, without distinction of color or race." be enjoyed by the persons so made citizens of the United States, namely:

and give evidence, to inher t. pu chase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property." "Full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the se urity of person and or perty as is enjoyed by white outsizens, and shall be subject to like pan-ishment, pains, and populates, and to none of er, any law tatute ordinance, regulation, or custom to the

contrary notwithstanding." That any person who, under call of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or costom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant f any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secared or protected by this act, or to different purishment, pains, or peculialises on account of another person having been held at any time in a condition of alwery or involuntary secunde, except as a panishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deened guilty of a middemeanor, and one of conviction, shall be parished by fine tox exceeding \$1,900, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

It is thus sought to establish an equality between the white and colored races by The second section provides:

Congress can do precisely what Marshall Congress, in all of the States of this Union, believed the Federal Government had no in the enumerated rights and immunities defined in the sections aiready quoted, and to prohibit the States from making any discrimination in any of the particulars named ber of the Federalist, discussing the characbetween the races. Sir, this measure invades the local legislation of the States, and controls it. It lays prostrate at the feet of Federal power the right of each State to regulate and control its own domestic con-

> But not satisfied with subverting the legislative powers of the States, it strikes lown the independence of the judiciary of the States, and subjects the judges of their courts to the arrest of some petty mercenary agent of the organized band of detectives which this act creates; thus overriding and completely subverting the free exercise of the local powers of all the States, by placing their officers under the control and surveillance of the Federal authorities.

> Sir. if there is anything which the people of this Union will never abandon, without a struggle worthy of all the great defenders of free government, it is the great right revered and cherished by a free people, of each State to regulate and control its own domestic affairs, unchallenged and uncontrolled by any other power or authority whatever, except the Constitution of the United States. Where, allow me to inquire, do you get

the power to declare that "all persons born n the United States, and not subject o any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are citizens of the United States?" No such power is conferred by the Constitution. Congress, it is true, has the authority to remove the disabilities existing on account of alienage. But this power does not authorize Congress to confer citizenship on a erson born within the United States. Mr. Justice Curtis, in his dissenting opin-

question, and he says: "It appears, then, that the only power expressly granted to Congress to legislate concerning e tizen-ship is confined to the removal of disabilities of for-eign birth."

Whether there be anything in the Constitution

on in the Dred Scott case (19 Howard R.)

has very ably examined and considered this

m with a broader power may be implied wi-the seen when we come to examine the two other But, sir, the whole scope and purposes of

ie provisions of the sections to which I

ave referred, are at war with the rights of Many examples could be presented, to llustrate how completely they subvert the

owers of the States to regulate their own iternal affairs. Suppose the Legislature of a State should provide that no person should be a witness n a criminal case who was under twelve ears of age, except where the witness offered was a negro, in which case he should be of the age of fourteen years. Here would be a clear discrimination on account of color, and however much the or discussed, yet it seems to me that no one can seriously question the right of the ares to selout such legislation. But, sir, not only the members of the Legislature who should vote for the passage of such a law, but the judges who under their convictions of duty and oath of office, should alminister it, would be liable to arrest trial, and conviction in the courts of the United States, and exposed to suffer Imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of \$1,000. An exceedingly "civit" act. indeed. A State may in its discretion believe it necessary for the best interests of its peode, in relation to certain crimes committed ova color d man, to impose upon him a different" punishment from that imposed upon a white citizen; but here also this law steps in and rudely thrusts aside the laws of the State, and subjects both those who enacted, as well as those who enforce the

State law, to the penalties already describ-Other examples of the interference of this law with the local legislation of the States, could be cited to show how it invades the reserved rights of the States, and centralizes power in the Federal Govern-ment, but it is unnece-sary, as they will readily suggest themselves to the mind of very man who will consider this question. And the cases arising under this act are to be tried in the courts of the United States. Thus the State courts are to be deprived of hearing and determining controversies. growing out of that vast field of questions embraced in the class of rights described in this act, between the inhabitants of the same State, or, it may be, of the same county. And to enforce these extraordinary provisions the President is required to have always at hand a reserved military

The ninth section provides: "That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be own their a miner the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more posty arrest and trial of persons charsed with a violation of this set."

So we are to have a traveling court, going around from one neighborhood to another, to look after such persons as are likely to commit offenses against the provisions of this wonderful act; and as it to stimulate the swarms of deputies who are authorized by this law to be created to make arrests.

ditional services. And for whom are all these strange and extraordinary powers to be exerted? Not for the white men and women of this country. No, sir; the rights of the States are to be thus invaded, the legislative and judicial departments of the States are to be stricken down at the feet of Federal power, because the people of the States may not, in the civil rights and immunities enumerated in this act, be willing to place the negro race on a perfect equality with themselves. Well may the President say, as he has said in that most able and unanswerable

document containing his objections to this And it turther defines what rights shall be enjoyed by the persons so made citizens of the United States, namely:

"To make and enforce contracts, to sue be parties and give evidence, to inhers, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property."

And to have—

"Full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings."

"In all our history, in all our experience as a people tiving under Federal and State law, no such system as that coot mplat shy the dean soft inis oill has ever before been popped or adopted. They establish for the colored and are in the General sovernment has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the discrimination of race and color is by the ball mails to overate in favor of the colored and against the white race."

And now, let me inquire under what powerdelegated in the Constitution you may do all this. Certainly not under the clause which declares that "the citizens of each

relating to contracts, parties who may sue or be witnesses, or Inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and p-rsonal property, for these are subjects which have always been regulated and controlled by all the States, both North and South. The power evidently was intended to enable the Federal Government to prevent any State, or the people in any State, from con-tinuing or re-establishing the institution of slavery; and if any of the States, or the people of any of the States, should attempt to enslave any person, this clause was intended to give to Congress the power to prevent such oppression, and to that end appropriate legislation is authorized. But, sir, to my mind, it seems perfectly absurd to claim in der this clause, the right to control the local legislation of the States which regulate the questions as to who "shall make and enforce contracts, sue, be parties as d give evidence, inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal proper-ty." The States have always exercised exclusive jurisdiction over these questions, unchallenged and unquestioned, and the power to interfere in these matters has nexbeen granted by the States to the Federal Government. To enslave a man is one thing, but for a State by its legislation to refuse to place the negro upon a perfect equality with its white men and women, in relation to the rights enumerated in this act, is quite another and a different thing, and one which must be left to the sound discretion of the States. This Congress has no more constitutional right to interfere with the local legislation of the States on the subjects embraced in this act than it has to regulate an eclipse of the sun. ICONCLUSION TO-MORROW.

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OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. THIS WELL KNOWN AND POPUlar resort, having been latels purchased and roughly REFITTED and REFURNISHED in BEST STYLE by the undersigned, wal be open the reception of Visitars

On the 20th of May, 1866. The location of the Springs and the medicinal

Oundbuse will run from all day trains on the C. C. and C. K. R. Passeogers seaving Christmati by the 6 o'clock A. M. train, will arrive at the Springs at 12 o'clock M.; and by leaving on the 2 o'clock A. M. train, will arrive at the Springs at 430 P. M.—All isters, bagg-ge, packages, &c., belonging to guests, conveyed to and from the Springs free of charge. charge.
A fine Cotillon Band will be in attendance The usual trip tick its at reduced rale of fare will seven by the various railroads leading from

Cinemast.

THE OFFICE will be under the supervision of Major B F. FIFIELD, lately of the Adams Express, and formerly of the C. A. and St. Leats B. R., and of C. F. TOPPING, formerly of the Galt. Guests visiting the Springs can have ever assur-ance that the faround accommodations will be equal, if not superior, to any watering place in the United are \$4 per day for transfent guest, and pro ruta

rates for 'amilies, children and serva its.
11831-d2w JNO. ... FERRY, Proprietor. OFFICE OHIO PENITENTIARY. COLUMBUS, May 3, 1866. CEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH O this Institution with supplies, as scheduled below, will be received at this office until THURS-DAY, MAY 177 , 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

1 sack green Rio Coffee, for hospital. 1000 cords Wood. 1000 ins Sole Leather (heavy Spanish.) 3% sides U p r Leather. 3000 yards Hickory Stripes.

2000 heavy Sheeting.
6 doz beavy Russets.
200 be Stocking 1 arn.
200 bbls pickled Codfish. The Directors and Warden reserve the right to reject any hid considered incompatible with the interest of the State.

Each hid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of 50 percent, of the amount involved, conditioned that the party making the pr p sad will enter it o and faithful, perform the contract, if the same be sward d to him.

Jan. L. Bargs,

Jas. L. Bares. Directors. Jone House.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-

May 20th, 1866, for building a, addition to the County n manary.—
Plans and specifications can be seen at his office on and after the first day of day, 1866. But will be received for excavation, slowe in soonry, brick massive the perceive of the partering separately, or for the entire work. In a tone to be contracted for by the perch, the brick by the thousand, the excevation by the yard the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all of the bids.

ORNNIS B. STRAIT.

JAMES W. BARRIES.

County
JOHN M. KOEMNER.

Commissioners.

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